

ccot



## Comparison

**"IF LEARNING WERE  
SUSPENDED IN THE  
HIGHEST PARTS OF  
HEAVEN, THE PERSIANS  
WOULD ATTAIN IT."**

**-PROPHET MUHAMMAD, PBUH**

**"THE PERSIANS RULED FOR 1,000  
YEARS AND DID NOT NEED US  
ARABS EVEN FOR ONE DAY. WE  
HAVE BEEN RULING THEM FOR  
ONE OR TWO CENTURIES &  
CANNOT DO WITHOUT THEM FOR  
AN HOUR"**

**-ABBASID CALIPH**

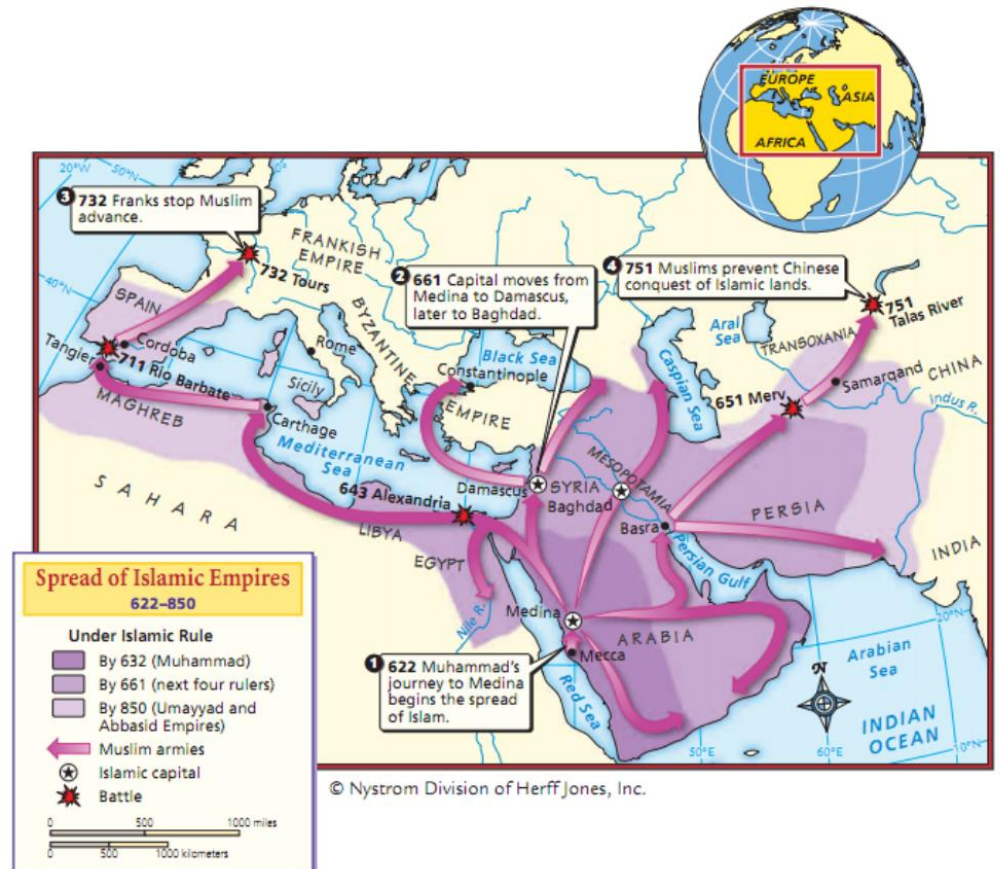
### Chinese Influences on Japan

| Areas of Influence | How Japan Adapted Chinese Influences   |
|--------------------|--|
| Religion           | Combined Buddhism with traditional Shinto rituals                            |
| Government         | Adopted principles of Confucianism for Japanese government                   |
| Writing System     | Used Chinese characters to stand for additional ideas and sounds in language |
| Arts               | Employed Chinese techniques and themes, especially in landscape painting     |
| Agriculture        | Adapted Chinese wet-field rice cultivation to Japan's island environment     |

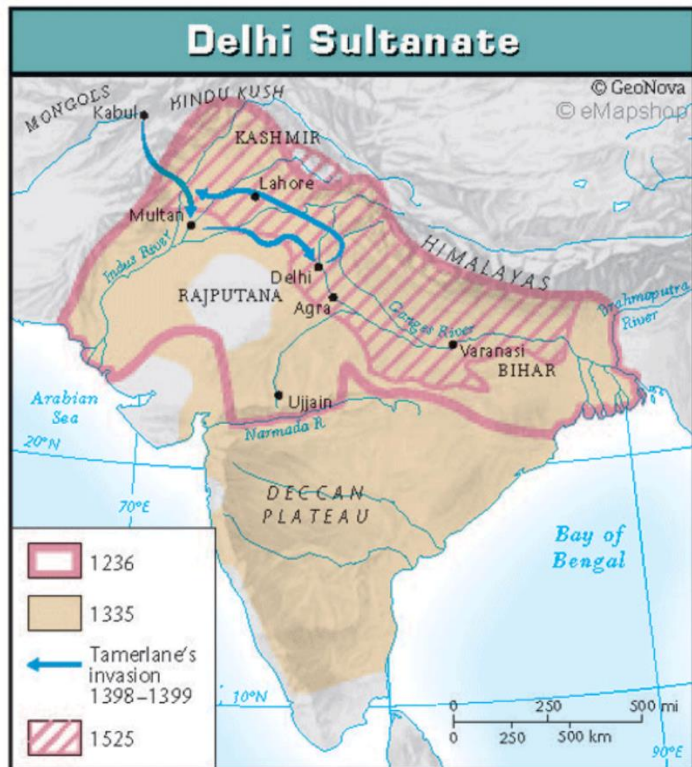




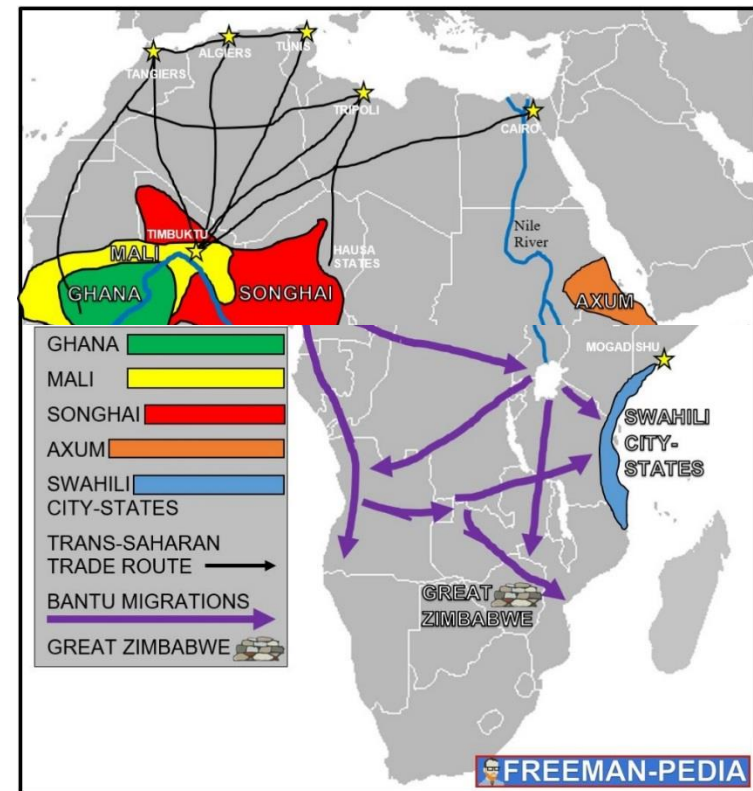
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## COMPARISON



KEY

Europe Middle Ages

materialism  
(think Walking Dead)

Latin America

community driven projects  
ie: bld roads  
set # days

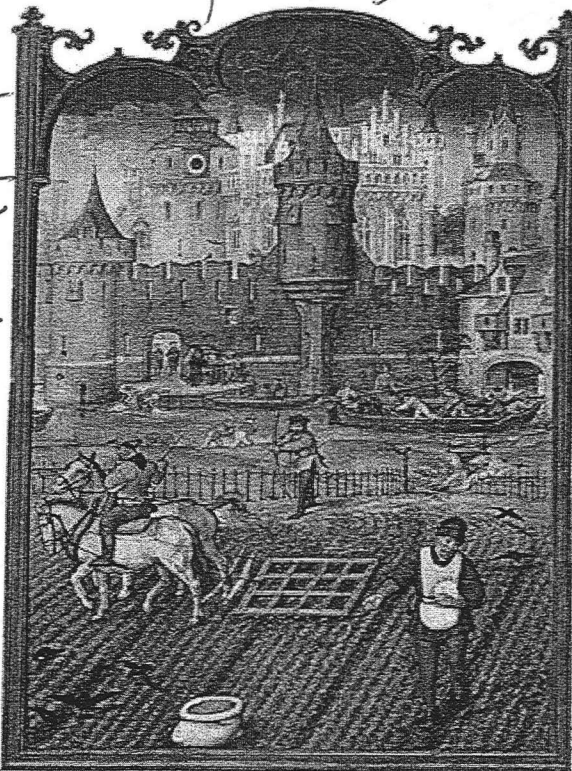
serfdom

feudal network

structured society

of system obligation

Hanseatic League  
Craft Production  
Guild Organization



agriculture

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Possible Prompt:  
Analyze changes and continuities in labor organization between 600 BCE and 1450.

CHANGES  
New forms of coerced labor



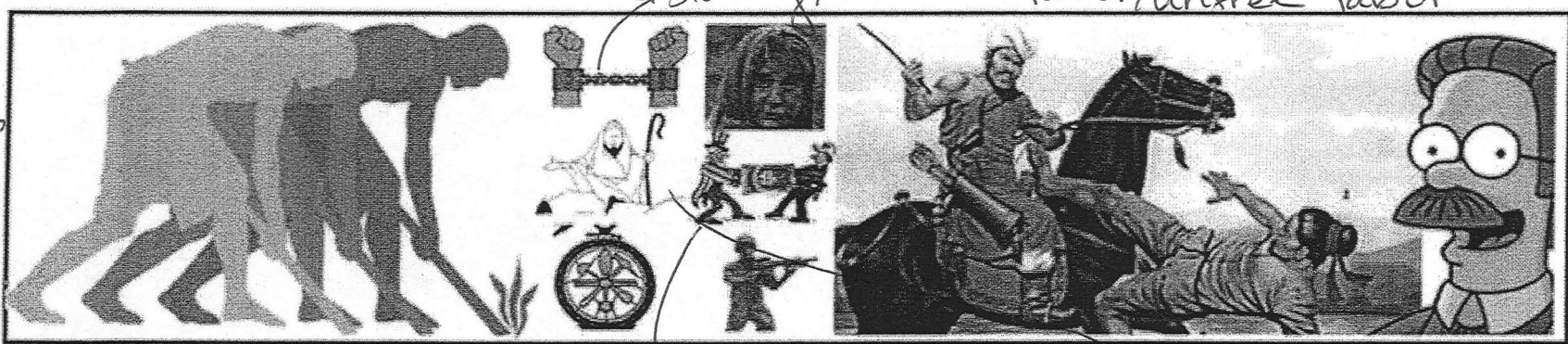
agriculture

elaboration of Incan Mita

Socialism

mandatory public service / tribute to Incan rulers

later, Spanish will adapt



slavery/coerced labor/unfree labor

Free Peasant Agriculture

govt. imposed labor taxes

Military Obligations

Islamic Pastoralism

lead to peasant revolts

Continuities

"As in the previous period"



Russia / Golden Horde (tribute)

Mongol Khanates

Political entity ruled by Khans  
 after G.K. died  
 est. before he died  
 split between sons

Also compare to Hellenistic Kingdoms

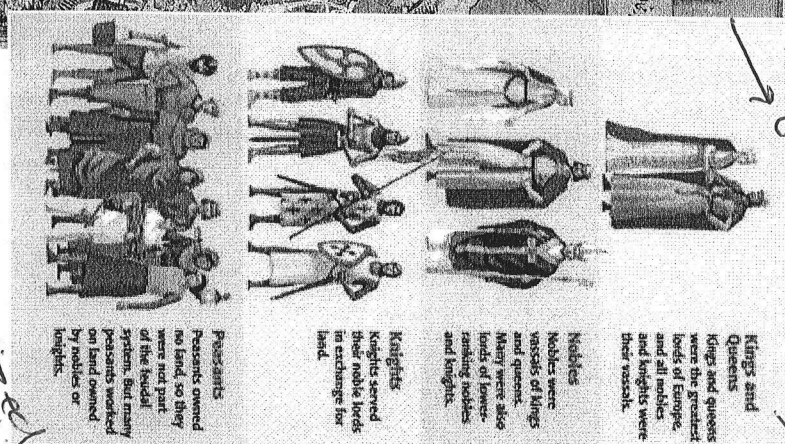


Yuan Dynasty

Il Khanate of Persia

Chagatai Khanate (Ogedei)

Carolingian



COMPARISON

New forms of governance

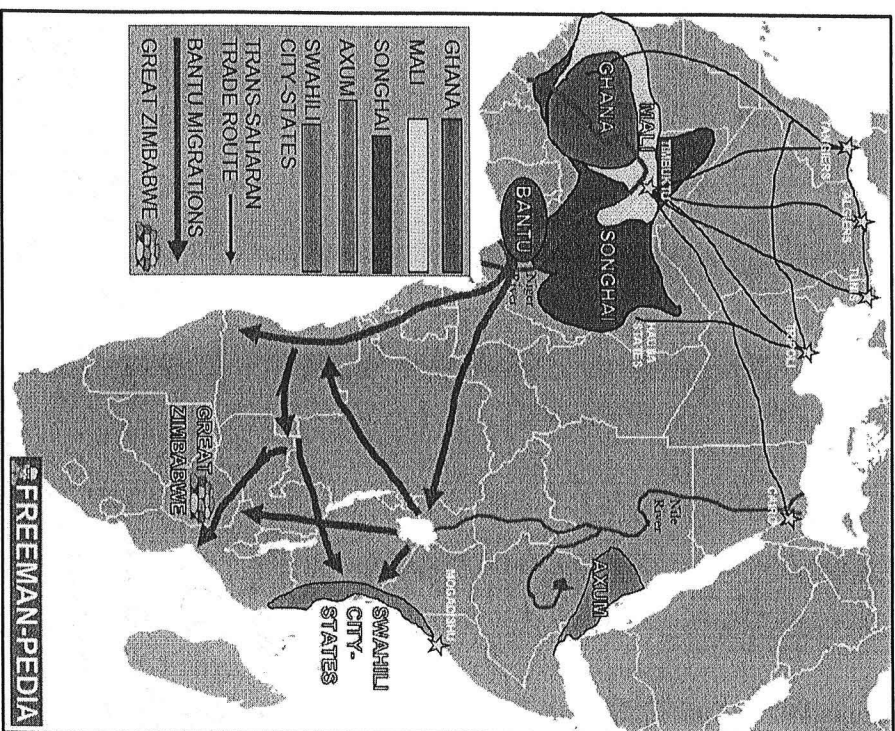
decentralized system  
 in Europe fall  
 in West after fall  
 of Rome  
 (also Japan)

Islamic States (Caliphates)  
 - Abbasids  
 - Muslim Iberic  
 - Delhi Sultanate  
 - Mughals

[illegible]

→ Impact of the Spread  
of Islam

→ Responses to the Spread of Islam





Zeroastion & Islam  
 → influence on Islam

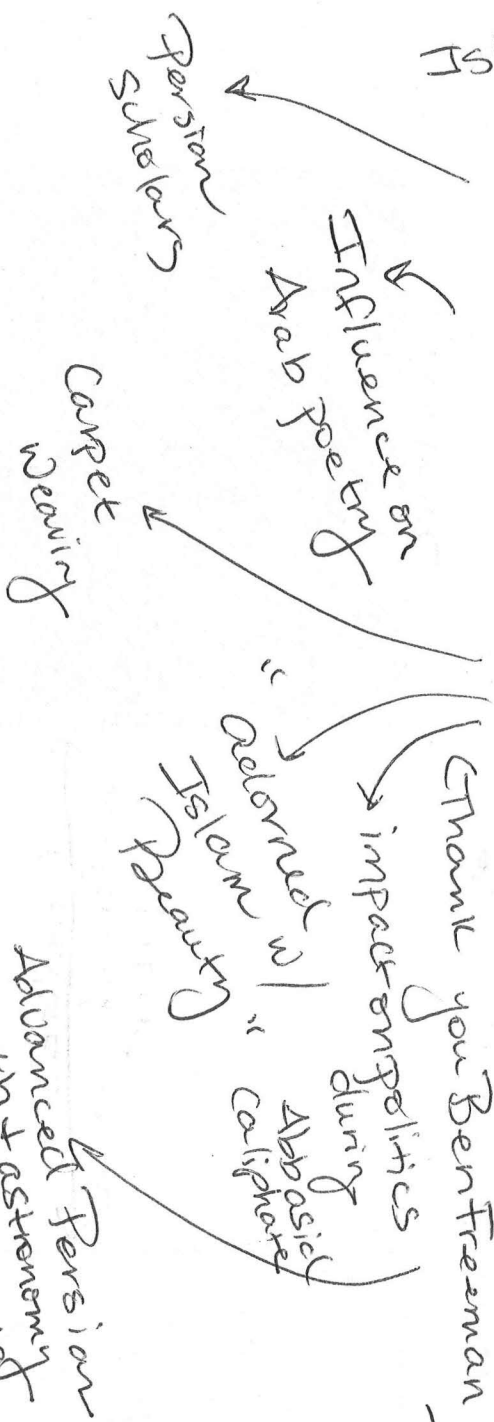
**Comparison**

(Also Korea)

Islam - i Ajam  
 (Persian Islam)

| <p>"IF LEARNING WERE SUSPENDED IN THE HIGHEST PARTS OF HEAVEN, THE PERSIANS WOULD ATTAIN IT."</p> <p>-PROPHET MUHAMMAD, PEJH</p>  |   |
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| <p>"THE PERSIANS RULED FOR 1,000 YEARS AND DID NOT NEED US ARABS EVEN FOR ONE DAY. WE HAVE BEEN RULING THEM FOR ONE OR TWO CENTURIES &amp; CANNOT DO WITHOUT THEM FOR AN HOUR"</p> <p>-ABBASID CALIPH</p> |   |
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→ Sinification / Sincicisation

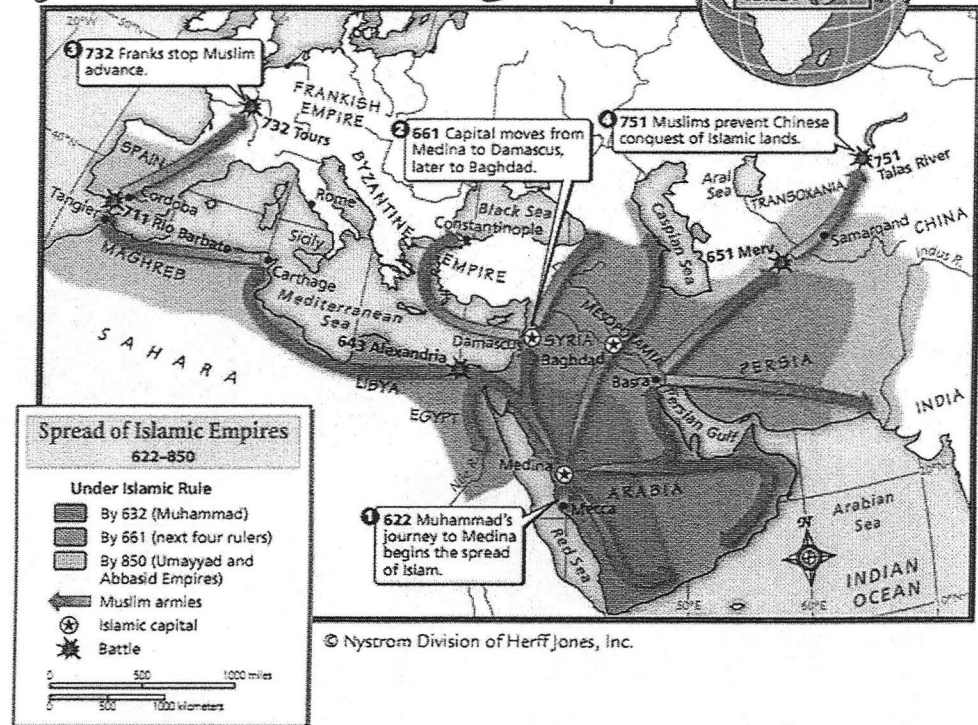
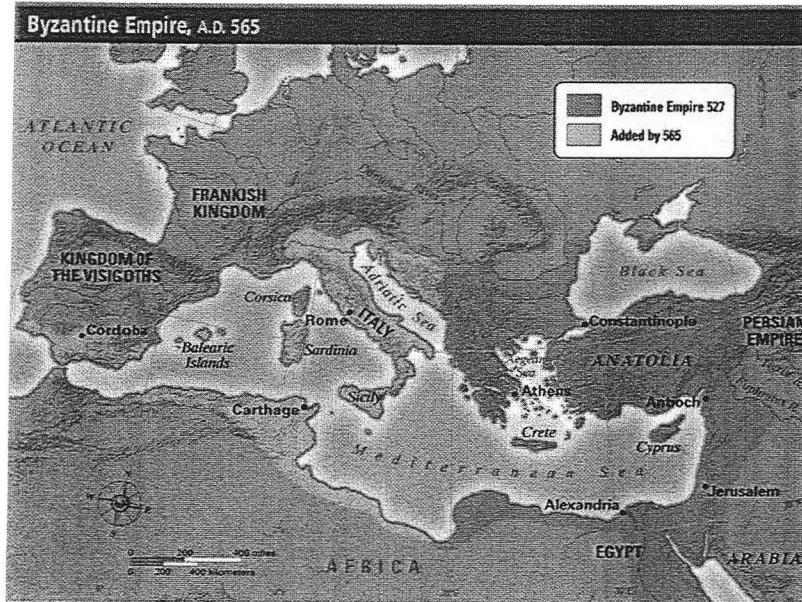


Possible Comp Prompt:

Compare how states synthesized local and borrowed traditions in the Middle East and East Asia, 600CE - 1450CE,

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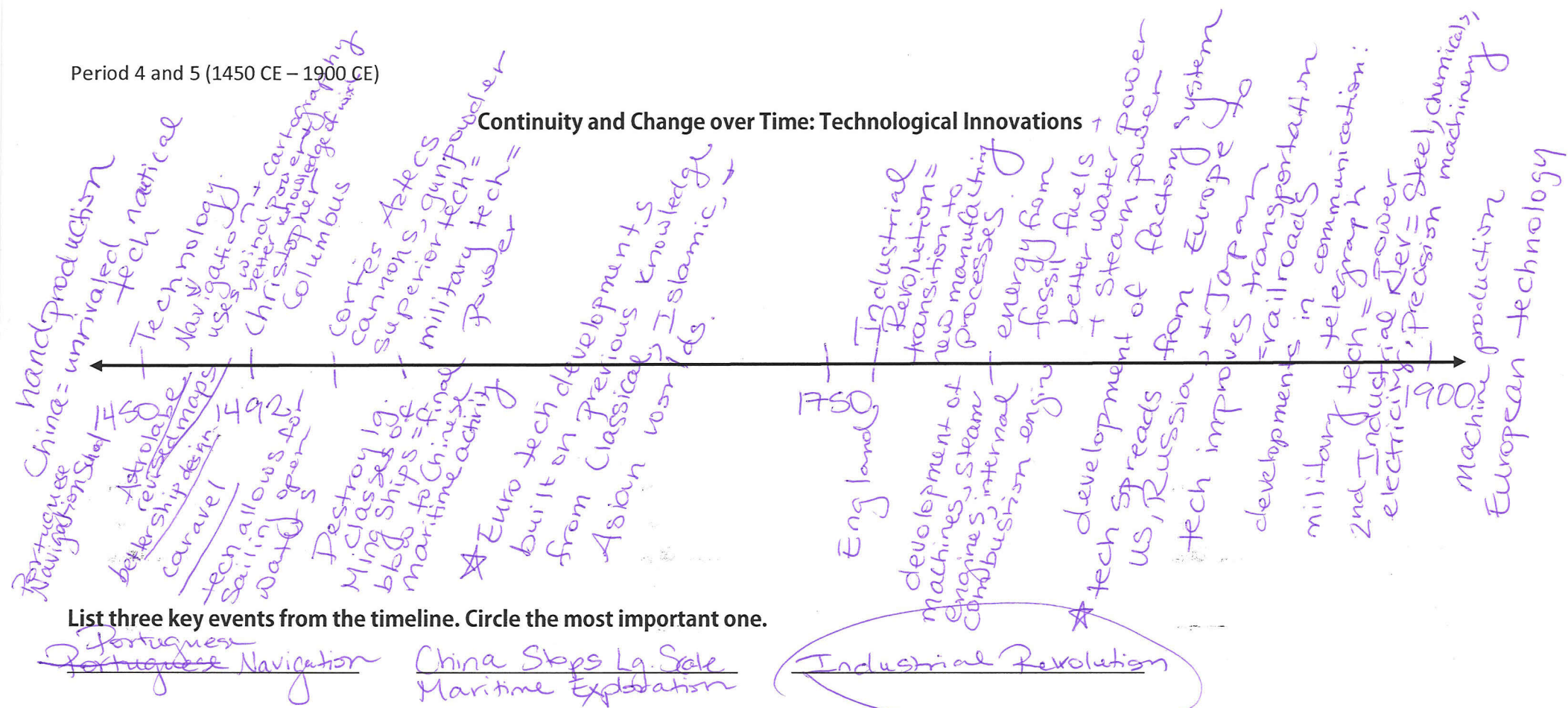
Analyze how political transformations contributed to the continuities + changes in the cultures of the Mediterranean region during the period 200CE-1000





Period 4 and 5 (1450 CE – 1900 CE)

## Continuity and Change over Time: Technological Innovations



List three key events from the timeline. Circle the most important one.

### Things that CHANGE:

Tech develops based on knowledge from E  $\Rightarrow$   
Tech spreads from Europe.  
Source of energy. Use of fossil fuels  
Method in which things are produced. By hand  $\Rightarrow$  machine

### Things that STAY THE SAME:

- Importance of military technology.
- Technology to improve transportation.
- Technology assists trade.
- Technology = power of Empire

**CONTEXT:** The desire to trade in Asian markets stimulates the desire for better maritime technology. The end of 1g. scale state-sponsored Chinese maritime activity leads to the rise of the West (The Great Divergence). Resources from colonies fuel industrialization fuel tech innovation fuel need for more colonies.

Continuity and Change over Time: Technological Innovations



List three key events from the timeline. Circle the most important one.

Things that CHANGE:

Things that STAY THE SAME:

CONTEXT:



Period 1 through 4 (10,000BCE – 1750 CE)

Continuity and Change over Time: Exploitation of the Environment



List three key events from the timeline. Circle the most important one.

Things that CHANGE:

Things that STAY THE SAME:

CONTEXT: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Continuity and Change over Time: Methods of Production/Production Strategies



List three key events from the timeline. Circle the most important one.

Things that CHANGE:

Things that STAY THE SAME:

CONTEXT:



Continuity and Change over Time: The Role of Cities



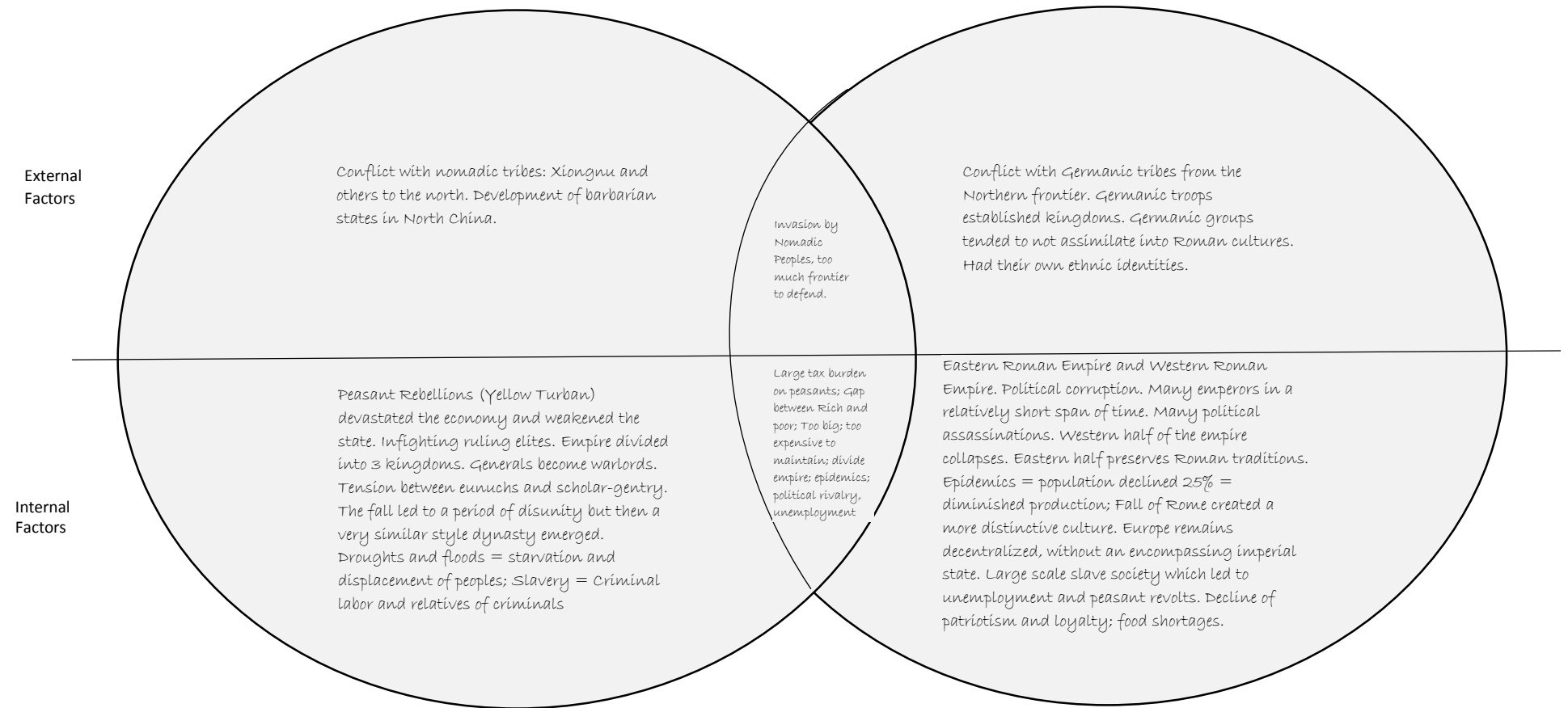
List three key events from the timeline. Circle the most important one.

Things that CHANGE:

Things that STAY THE SAME:

CONTEXT:

## Comparison: Decline of Classical Civilization China and Rome



### Reasons for Similarities:

Conrad Demarest Model of Empire: They both desired expansion and grew too big

Han and Rome traded = spread of exotic diseases = both areas had epidemics

### Reasons for Differences:

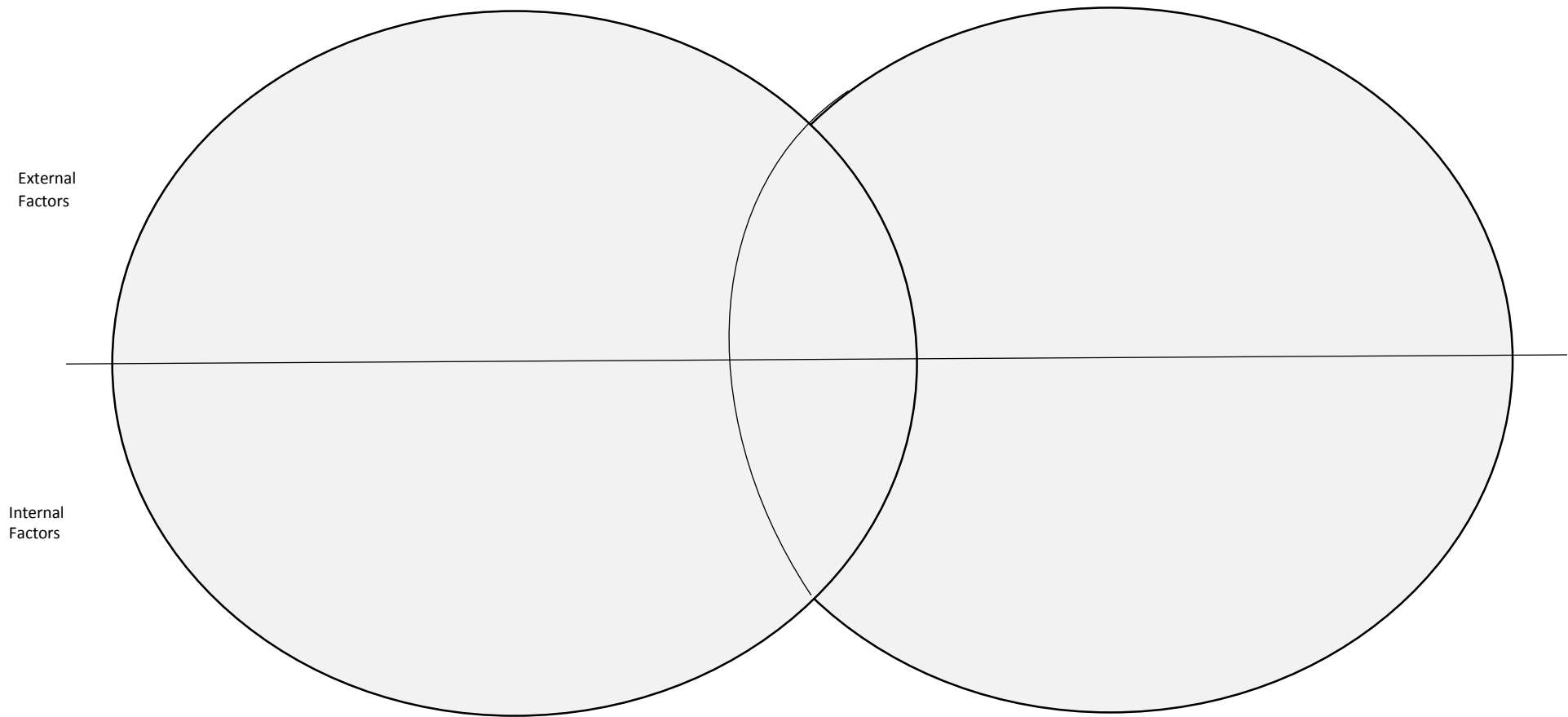
China had more cultural homogeneity. Roman Empire = ethnic/linguistic diversity

China had a stronger bureaucracy

Nomadic invaders in China tended to assimilate Chinese culture. Invaders in Rome

Rome had a greater reliance on slave labor. Slavery led to unemployed masses = destabilizing effect

Comparison: Decline of Classical Civilization China and Rome



Reasons for Similarities:

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Reasons for Differences:

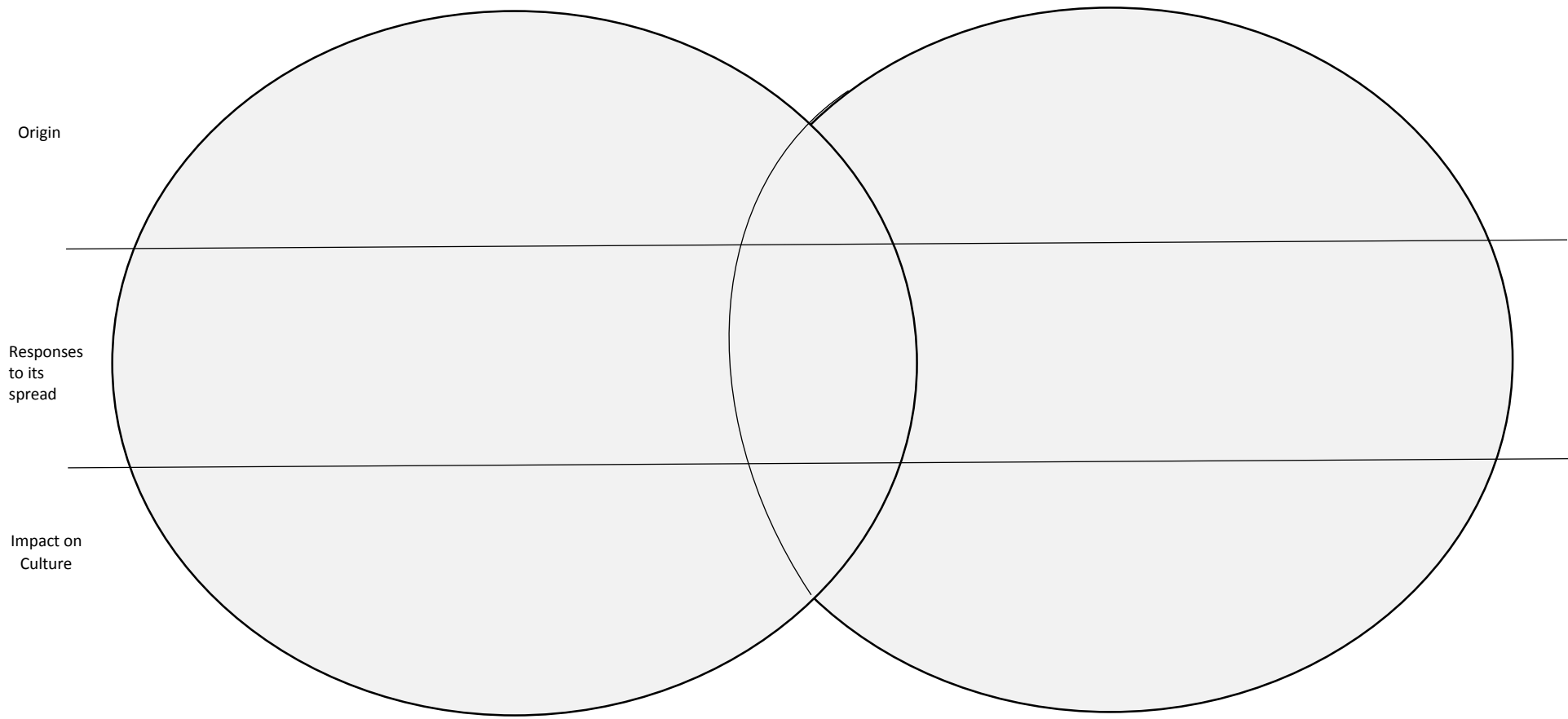
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Comparison: Christianity and Buddhism



Reasons for Similarities:

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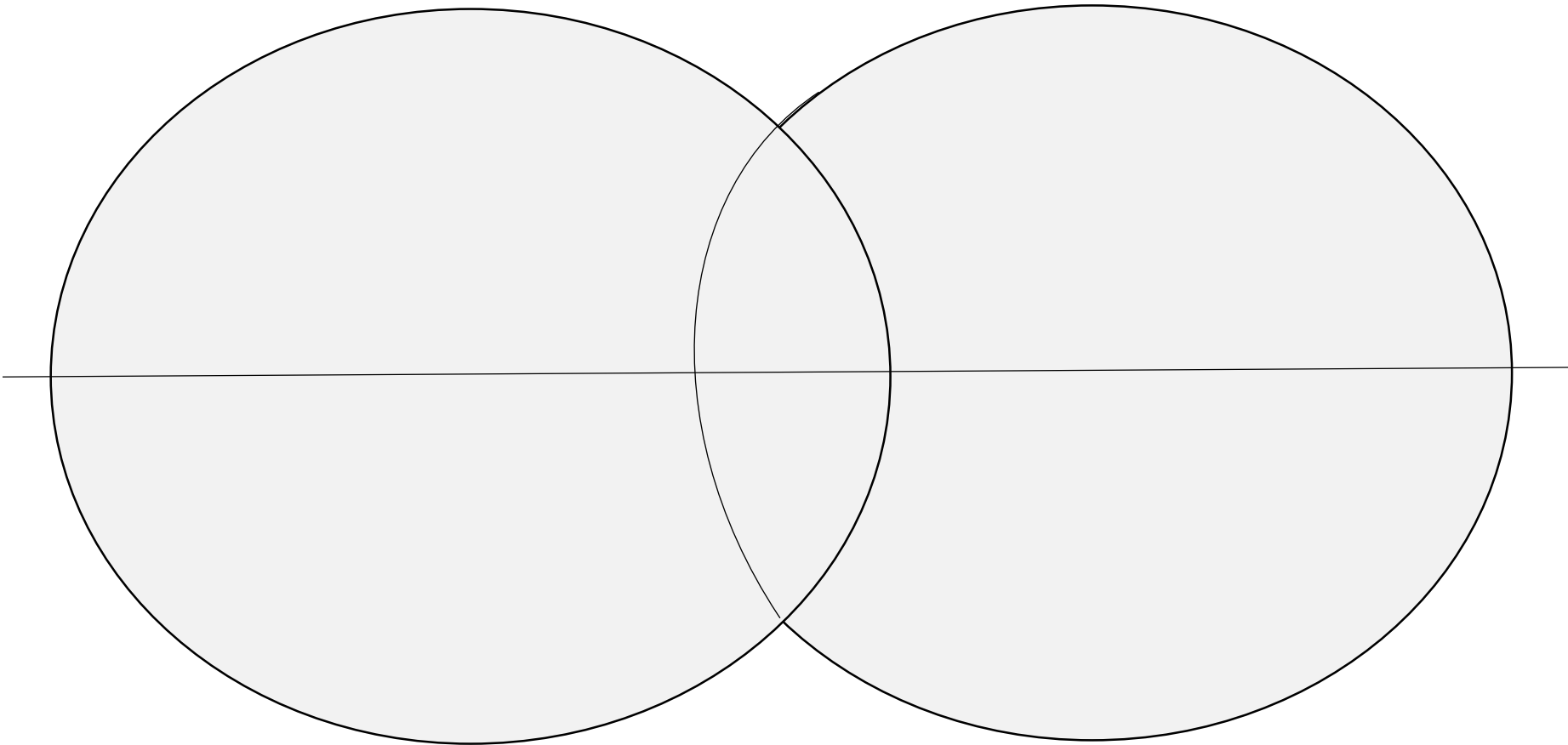
Reasons for Differences:

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Comparison: Social Structures in TWO of the following Classical Civilizations: India, Mediterranean, China



Reasons for Similarities:

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Reasons for Differences:

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